





## Post-Office Notifications.

ASSURANCE  
ANY  
MED 1838.  
500,000.  
in China, — Messrs.  
Co., Hongkong.  
J. IVOR MURRAY.

having been appointed  
for the above Com-  
pact risks and issue-  
ances, forms of propo-

SE HEARD & Co.  
Agents in China.  
1867.

## Querries:

U JAPAN.  
MUM OF INTER-  
CATION

Literary Men,  
Residents in the  
generally.

B. DENNY.

ER ANNUM.

the Press.  
May 4, 1867.]

copy of "Notes and  
Queries" will be ready  
in time to be sent, and  
the world to be lost, and  
the scientific men ought  
to themselves on the  
and "Queries," as it  
is of communication  
what otherwise might  
hinder themselves.  
Official have got  
and Philosophy their  
and Missionaries their  
divisions of mental  
this land ought to be  
our part we are glad  
ours, both on account  
and instruction they  
they supply to the  
foreign community in

Recorder, April, 1867.)  
ers of Notes & Quer-  
ies have been placed  
magazine is every way  
and publishers, and  
the utmost success  
an important and  
ace in Eastern liter-

ess, Mar. 2, 1867.)  
the first number of a  
of eight parts entitled  
China and Japan,  
and interesting addi-  
tions, together with  
notes for future con-  
sideration, states that the  
will be based upon the  
of its contributions,  
with eagerness,  
throwing light upon  
of China, with re-  
of the various pro-  
of the people.

letter, Mar. 23, 1867,  
the first number, which  
of the way, and in-  
te

May 17, 1867.)  
ession of the fourth  
and Querries on China  
that the present  
and importance  
have already said.

Our knowledge as  
hitherto been so  
aged, entombed as it  
in different lan-  
a point of time, over-  
that some means  
desire. \* \* \*  
recommunication on  
subjects of interest  
with the far East, we  
the "Notes and  
need only add that  
venient size, is car-  
B. DENNY, and is  
of 64 per annum;  
we trust that "Notes  
and Japan" will meet  
also creditable a pro-  
of those in  
arches.

China Branch of  
Society.

1867.)  
which are likely to be of  
been commenced;  
oochow and is called  
order," and the other  
ong and is called  
it is intended to serve  
unication for per-  
ess Philology, Ge-  
cise indications of  
aps the most impor-  
" has been our  
they are all mean-  
understanding can  
so hard to estab-  
and China.

Mar. 1867.)  
a propos of some pic-  
ions, which has appeared  
an extract from  
Notes and Querries  
on the subject of in-  
particular recom-  
our contributors as  
able facts in con-  
question. \* \* \*

"Notes" is pect-  
ing to light up  
to this country,  
language, and in-  
it will be as warm  
erves by the num-  
men, who are now  
the philological la-  
Wade, making rapid  
of the languages  
devoted missionaries  
in grey in their per-  
which they have given

ASSURANCE  
ANY  
MED 1838.  
500,000.  
in China, — Messrs.  
Co., Hongkong.  
J. IVOR MURRAY.

having been appointed  
for the above Com-  
pact risks and issue-  
ances, forms of propo-

SE HEARD & Co.  
Agents in China.  
1867.

U JAPAN.  
MUM OF INTER-  
CATION

Literary Men,  
Residents in the  
generally.

B. DENNY.

ER ANNUM.

the Press.  
May 4, 1867.]

copy of "Notes and  
Queries" will be ready  
in time to be sent, and  
the world to be lost, and  
the scientific men ought  
to themselves on the  
and "Queries," as it  
is of communication  
what otherwise might  
hinder themselves.  
Official have got  
and Philosophy their  
divisions of mental  
this land ought to be  
our part we are glad  
ours, both on account  
and instruction they  
they supply to the  
foreign community in

Recorder, April, 1867.)  
ers of Notes & Quer-  
ies have been placed  
magazine is every way  
and publishers, and  
the utmost success  
an important and  
ace in Eastern liter-

ess, Mar. 2, 1867.)  
the first number of a  
of eight parts entitled  
China and Japan,  
and interesting addi-  
tions, together with  
notes for future con-  
sideration, states that the  
will be based upon the  
of its contributions,  
with eagerness,  
throwing light upon  
of China, with re-  
of the various pro-  
of the people.

letter, Mar. 23, 1867,  
the first number, which  
of the way, and in-  
te

May 17, 1867.)  
ession of the fourth  
and Querries on China  
that the present  
and importance  
have already said.

Our knowledge as  
hitherto been so  
aged, entombed as it  
in different lan-  
a point of time, over-  
that some means  
desire. \* \* \*  
recommunication on  
subjects of interest  
with the far East, we  
the "Notes and  
need only add that  
venient size, is car-  
B. DENNY, and is  
of 64 per annum;  
we trust that "Notes  
and Japan" will meet  
also creditable a pro-  
of those in  
arches.

China Branch of  
Society.

1867.)  
which are likely to be of  
been commenced;  
oochow and is called  
order," and the other  
ong and is called  
it is intended to serve  
unication for per-  
ess Philology, Ge-  
cise indications of  
aps the most impor-  
" has been our  
they are all mean-  
understanding can  
so hard to estab-  
and China.

Mar. 1867.)  
a propos of some pic-  
ions, which has appeared  
an extract from  
Notes and Querries  
on the subject of in-  
particular recom-  
our contributors as  
able facts in con-  
question. \* \* \*

"Notes" is pect-  
ing to light up  
to this country,  
language, and in-  
it will be as warm  
erves by the num-  
men, who are now  
the philological la-  
Wade, making rapid  
of the languages  
devoted missionaries  
in grey in their per-  
which they have given

ASSURANCE  
ANY  
MED 1838.  
500,000.  
in China, — Messrs.  
Co., Hongkong.  
J. IVOR MURRAY.

having been appointed  
for the above Com-  
pact risks and issue-  
ances, forms of propo-

SE HEARD & Co.  
Agents in China.  
1867.

U JAPAN.  
MUM OF INTER-  
CATION

Literary Men,  
Residents in the  
generally.

B. DENNY.

ER ANNUM.

the Press.  
May 4, 1867.]

copy of "Notes and  
Queries" will be ready  
in time to be sent, and  
the world to be lost, and  
the scientific men ought  
to themselves on the  
and "Queries," as it  
is of communication  
what otherwise might  
hinder themselves.  
Official have got  
and Philosophy their  
divisions of mental  
this land ought to be  
our part we are glad  
ours, both on account  
and instruction they  
they supply to the  
foreign community in

Recorder, April, 1867.)  
ers of Notes & Quer-  
ies have been placed  
magazine is every way  
and publishers, and  
the utmost success  
an important and  
ace in Eastern liter-

ess, Mar. 2, 1867.)  
the first number of a  
of eight parts entitled  
China and Japan,  
and interesting addi-  
tions, together with  
notes for future con-  
sideration, states that the  
will be based upon the  
of its contributions,  
with eagerness,  
throwing light upon  
of China, with re-  
of the various pro-  
of the people.

letter, Mar. 23, 1867,  
the first number, which  
of the way, and in-  
te

May 17, 1867.)  
ession of the fourth  
and Querries on China  
that the present  
and importance  
have already said.

Our knowledge as  
hitherto been so  
aged, entombed as it  
in different lan-  
a point of time, over-  
that some means  
desire. \* \* \*  
recommunication on  
subjects of interest  
with the far East, we  
the "Notes and  
need only add that  
venient size, is car-  
B. DENNY, and is  
of 64 per annum;  
we trust that "Notes  
and Japan" will meet  
also creditable a pro-  
of those in  
arches.

Recorder, April, 1867.)  
ers of Notes & Quer-  
ies have been placed  
magazine is every way  
and publishers, and  
the utmost success  
an important and  
ace in Eastern liter-

ess, Mar. 2, 1867.)  
the first number of a  
of eight parts entitled  
China and Japan,  
and interesting addi-  
tions, together with  
notes for future con-  
sideration, states that the  
will be based upon the  
of its contributions,  
with eagerness,  
throwing light upon  
of China, with re-  
of the various pro-  
of the people.

letter, Mar. 23, 1867,  
the first number, which  
of the way, and in-  
te

May 17, 1867.)  
ession of the fourth  
and Querries on China  
that the present  
and importance  
have already said.

Our knowledge as  
hitherto been so  
aged, entombed as it  
in different lan-  
a point of time, over-  
that some means  
desire. \* \* \*  
recommunication on  
subjects of interest  
with the far East, we  
the "Notes and  
need only add that  
venient size, is car-  
B. DENNY, and is  
of 64 per annum;  
we trust that "Notes  
and Japan" will meet  
also creditable a pro-  
of those in  
arches.

Recorder, April, 1867.)  
ers of Notes & Quer-  
ies have been placed  
magazine is every way  
and publishers, and  
the utmost success  
an important and  
ace in Eastern liter-

ess, Mar. 2, 1867.)  
the first number of a  
of eight parts entitled  
China and Japan,  
and interesting addi-  
tions, together with  
notes for future con-  
sideration, states that the  
will be based upon the  
of its contributions,  
with eagerness,  
throwing light upon  
of China, with re-  
of the various pro-  
of the people.

letter, Mar. 23, 1867,  
the first number, which  
of the way, and in-  
te

May 17, 1867.)  
ession of the fourth  
and Querries on China  
that the present  
and importance  
have already said.

Our knowledge as  
hitherto been so  
aged, entombed as it  
in different lan-  
a point of time, over-  
that some means  
desire. \* \* \*  
recommunication on  
subjects of interest  
with the far East, we  
the "Notes and  
need only add that  
venient size, is car-  
B. DENNY, and is  
of 64 per annum;  
we trust that "Notes  
and Japan" will meet  
also creditable a pro-  
of those in  
arches.

Recorder, April, 1867.)  
ers of Notes & Quer-  
ies have been placed  
magazine is every way  
and publishers, and  
the utmost success  
an important and  
ace in Eastern liter-

ess, Mar. 2, 1867.)  
the first number of a  
of eight parts entitled  
China and Japan,  
and interesting addi-  
tions, together with  
notes for future con-  
sideration, states that the  
will be based upon the  
of its contributions,  
with eagerness,  
throwing light upon  
of China, with re-  
of the various pro-  
of the people.

letter, Mar. 23, 1867,  
the first number, which  
of the way, and in-  
te

May 17, 1867.)  
ession of the fourth  
and Querries on China  
that the present  
and importance  
have already said.

Our knowledge as  
hitherto been so  
aged, entombed as it  
in different lan-  
a point of time, over-  
that some means  
desire. \* \* \*  
recommunication on  
subjects of interest  
with the far East, we  
the "Notes and  
need only add that  
venient size, is car-  
B. DENNY, and is  
of 64 per annum;  
we trust that "Notes  
and Japan" will meet  
also creditable a pro-  
of those in  
arches.

Recorder, April, 1867.)  
ers of Notes & Quer-  
ies have been placed  
magazine is every way  
and publishers, and  
the utmost success  
an important and  
ace in Eastern liter-

ess, Mar. 2, 1867.)  
the first number of a  
of eight parts entitled  
China and Japan,  
and interesting addi-  
tions, together with  
notes for future con-  
sideration, states that the  
will be based upon the  
of its contributions,  
with eagerness,  
throwing light upon  
of China, with re-  
of the various pro-  
of the people.

letter, Mar. 23, 1867,  
the first number, which  
of the way, and in-  
te

May 17, 1867.)  
ession of the fourth  
and Querries on China  
that the present  
and importance  
have already said.

Our knowledge as  
hitherto been so  
aged, entombed as it  
in different lan-  
a point of time, over-  
that some means  
desire. \* \* \*  
recommunication on  
subjects of interest  
with the far East, we  
the "Notes and  
need only add that  
venient size, is car-  
B. DENNY, and is  
of 64 per annum;  
we trust that "Notes  
and Japan" will meet  
also creditable a pro-  
of those in  
arches.

Recorder, April, 1867.)  
ers of Notes & Quer-  
ies have been placed  
magazine is every way  
and publishers, and  
the utmost success  
an important and  
ace in Eastern liter-

ess, Mar. 2, 1867.)  
the first number of a  
of eight parts entitled  
China and Japan,  
and interesting addi-  
tions, together with  
notes for future con-  
sideration, states that the  
will be based upon the  
of its contributions,  
with eagerness,  
throwing light upon  
of China, with re-  
of the various pro-  
of the people.

letter, Mar. 23, 1867,  
the first number, which  
of the way, and in-  
te

May 17, 1867.)  
ession of the fourth  
and Querries on China  
that the present  
and importance  
have already said.

Our knowledge as  
hitherto been so  
aged, entombed as it  
in different lan-  
a point of time, over-  
that some means  
desire. \* \* \*  
recommunication on  
subjects of interest  
with the far East, we  
the "Notes and  
need only add that  
venient size, is car-  
B. DENNY, and is  
of 64 per annum;  
we trust that "Notes  
and Japan" will meet  
also creditable a pro-  
of those in  
arches.

Recorder, April, 1867.)  
ers of Notes & Quer-  
ies have been placed  
magazine is every way  
and publishers, and  
the utmost success  
an important and  
ace in Eastern liter-

ess, Mar. 2, 1867.)  
the first number of a  
of eight parts entitled  
China and Japan,  
and interesting addi-  
tions, together with  
notes for future con-  
sideration, states that the  
will be based upon the  
of its contributions,  
with eagerness,  
throwing light upon  
of China, with re-  
of the various pro-  
of the people.

letter, Mar. 23, 1867,  
the first number, which  
of the way, and in-  
te

May 17, 1867.)  
ession of the fourth  
and Querries on China  
that the present  
and importance  
have already said.

Our knowledge as  
hitherto been so  
aged, entombed as it  
in different lan-  
a point of time, over-  
that some means  
desire. \* \* \*  
recommunication on  
subjects of interest  
with the far East, we  
the "Notes and  
need only add that  
venient size, is car-  
B. DENNY, and is  
of 64 per annum;  
we trust that "Notes  
and Japan" will meet  
also creditable a pro-  
of those in  
arches.

Recorder, April, 1867.)  
ers of Notes & Quer-  
ies have been placed  
magazine is every way  
and publishers, and  
the utmost success  
an

## Shipping.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.  
The Tathian steamer  
"TITUA"  
Capt. Clark of about 1000  
tons Capacity.  
For further particulars, apply to,  
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.  
Hongkong, May 21, 1868.

## NOTICES to Consignees.

THE "WEST AUSTRALIAN," FROM  
CALCUTTA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above  
Vessel are requested to send in their  
Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for  
counter-signature and take delivery of their  
Goods as soon as they are at hand, otherwise  
they will be landed and stored at their  
risk and expense of the Consignees.

NOVROJEE & Co.  
Hongkong, July 3, 1868. July 10

NOTICE.  
CONSIGNEES of (B in diamond) M  
600/79—20 Bales Merchandise per  
"PARAERO" shipped by Messrs A.  
DURANT & Co. of Liverpool, are hereby  
informed that the same have been landed  
and stored at their risk and expense.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

Hongkong, July 2, 1868.

NOTICE.  
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Company's  
Steamship "HOOGLY" are requested  
to send in their Bills of Lading for  
counter-signature and take immediate delivery  
of their Goods before the 1st of July next,  
or they will be landed and stored at their  
risk and expense.

O. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.  
Hongkong, June 27, 1868.

"JUBILEE," CAPT. KERR, FROM  
LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above  
named vessel are hereby informed that  
the whole of the Cargo will be landed  
and stored by Messrs J. S. HOOK SON &  
Co., in Messrs Dent & Co.'s Godown, at  
ship's expense but at consignees' risk.

All goods not taken delivery of before the  
13th July will be stored at consignees' ex-  
pense.

THE BORNEO COMPANY LIMITED.

Hongkong, June 30, 1868.

NOTICE.  
CONSIGNEES of the undesignated  
packages per "HUSAN" are hereby  
informed that the same have been landed  
and stored at their risk and expense.

E. 20 cases Ale.  
M. & Co., 2 cases Merchandise.  
F. & Co., 4 " Do.  
C. & Co., 1 " Do.  
R. & Co., (in dia.) 3 " Do.  
D. G. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, June 12, 1868.

"SCAWFELL," FROM LONDON.  
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above  
Vessel are hereby informed that the  
whole of the Cargo will be landed and stored  
in Messrs Dent & Co.'s Godown, at  
ship's expense, but at Consignees' risk.

BIRLEY & Co.  
Hongkong, June 15, 1868.

NOTICES of Firms.

NOTICE.  
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr  
EDWARD HALTON in our Firm ceased  
on the 30th June last, and Mr. JAMES PEN-  
DRAS DUNCAN was admitted a Partner  
on the 1st July.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Hongkong, January 11, 1868. 1 a.m.

NOTICE.  
I HAVE established myself from this date  
as Shipchandler and General Store-  
keeper under the Firm and Style of  
L. FRICKEL & Co.

At the Presently, lately occupied by Messrs  
De Silver & Co., Queen's Road Central,  
LEOFOLD FRICKEL.

Hongkong, July 1, 1868. Aug.

NOTICE.  
WE have authorized Mr. CLAUDE BODDE  
to sign our Firm from this date.  
DREYER & Co.  
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.  
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr  
F. FERNAND NISSEN in our Firm ceased  
on the 30th April last.

The Business will in future be conducted  
under the Style and Firm of  
ROBERTSON & Co.

in which Mr. PETER GABAIN has been  
admitted a Partner.

NISSEN & ROBERTSON,  
Ningpo, May 9, 1868. 10 a.m.

NOTICE.  
THE interest and responsibility of Mr.  
T. W. C. VAN OORDT in our firm ceased  
on the 1st January, 1868.

ROSMAN & Co.  
Hongkong, November 19, 1867.

I HAVE this day established myself as a Ge-  
neral Commission Merchant under the  
style of VAN OORDT & Co.  
(Sd) W. C. VAN OORDT.  
Yokohama, October 24, 1867. ff

NOTICE.  
MR RYLE HOLME has been admitted  
a partner in our Firm.  
GLOVER & Co.  
Nagasaki, January 1, 1867.

NOTICE.  
I HAVE this day established myself at  
this Port as a Public Tea Inspector and  
General Commission Agent under the Style  
of Firm of JOHN ODELL & Co.  
FOOCHOW, April 13, 1868. 16 ful

NOTICE.  
F. SAUNDERS will undertake the Business  
of my Marine Surveying at this port.  
H. J. DRING,  
Marine Surveyor.  
FOOCHOW, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.  
W<sup>1</sup>TH reference to the above, the  
business hitherto carried on by  
H. J. DRING, Esq. at FOOCHOW will be  
conducted by the Undersigned.

J. C. SAUNDERS,  
Chap Min,  
Pagoda Anchorage,  
FOOCHOW,  
FOOCHOW, August 1, 1867.

## NOTICES of Firms.

NOTICE.  
MR BENJAMIN ROBERT STANFORD  
was admitted a Partner in our Firm  
on 1st January, 1868.

J. MODONALD & Co.,  
Shipwrights,  
Hongkong, May 1, 1868. 14 ful

NOTICE.  
M. Y. Busines, as Ship and Insurance  
Broker, Commission Agent, &c., hitherto  
carried on by myself, will henceforward be  
conducted under the style or Firm of J. S.  
HOOK, SON & Co.

J. S. HOOK.  
Hongkong, September 23, 1867.

NOTICE.  
HB connection of the Undersigned with  
the Firm of MESSRS THOM. HUNT & Co.  
ceases from this date.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1868.

NOTICE.  
I HAVE established myself at this port as  
General Commission Merchant, under  
the Style and Firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER  
& Co.

GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.  
Saigon, December 20, 1867.

NOTICE.  
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr  
FRANCIS PARKER and Mr. HEINRICH  
HOPPIUS have been authorized to sign  
our Firm here and in China from this date.

SIEMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, May 12, 1868. 19 ful

NOTICE.  
M. R. A. H. TOLLUS GLUZENKAMP,  
being from this date interested in our  
Firm, will sign the same per procratation.

REYNAAN BROTHERS & Co.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1868.

NOTICE.  
R. J. MURRAY FORBES is auth-  
orized to sign our name at Canton from  
this date.

RUSSELL & Co.  
China, February 15, 1868.

NOTICE.  
FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F.  
BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the  
Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this  
Port.

S. L. PHELPS,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, August 15, 1867.

NOTICE.  
M. R. HENRY LISTON DALBYMPLE  
is authorized to sign our Firm per  
procuration, at Foochow from this date.

BIRLEY & Co.  
Hongkong, June 3, 1868.

NOTICE.  
THE Partnership between the Under-  
signed, and Mr AUGUST WICHERS, Mr  
ROBERT CARRICK DONALDSON MURRAY,  
and Mr FRANCIS BONTHAGER, hitherto carrying  
on Business in London and China under  
the Firm of TRAUTMANN & Co., has been  
dissolved from the 1st instant by lapse of  
time.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN.  
Shanghai, June 16, 1868. July 22

NOTICE.  
HE Undersigned will continue to carry  
on the Business of their late Firm, at  
Shanghai and Tientsin, under the same  
style of TRAUTMANN & Co.

J. F. H. TRAUTMANN,  
R. C. D. MOFFAT.  
Shanghai, June 16, 1868. July 22

NOTICE.  
MR GEORGE MACKRILL SMITH is  
authorized to sign our Firm per pro-  
curation from this date.

COARE, LIND & Co.  
Canton, June 4, 1868. July 6

NOTICE.  
PRINTING PAPER.  
HESS & Co.  
Hongkong, June 19, 1868.

NOTICE.  
MESSRS G. DUBOST & Co.,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
EG to call the attention of their cus-  
tomers to the large and varied assort-  
ment of Chinese WINES, just landed ex-  
French Ship "LION," direct from Bor-  
deaux, comprising—

CLARET,  
SAFETY,  
CHATEAU MILION, in case of 1 doz., 8 5  
Do. Margaux, " " 7  
Do. Latite, " " 10  
Claret of superior quality in wood,  
per case of 46 gallons, 45

A light breakfast Claret, bottled by  
themselves and bearing a seal with  
the word "Medoc," per dozen, 4  
CHAMPAGNE.

Ay Mousset, 15  
COGNAC.

Genuine "RAYN & Co.'s Cognac,"  
imported expressly (Cognac Fine  
Champagne), 8

ABSYNTH.  
Genuine Swiss BITTERS.

Imperial, 8  
SUNDRIES.

Fine Florence Saff Oil, 6  
Best French pure Vinegar, 4.50

Preserved Fruits in Syrup, Straw-  
berry, Raspberry, Currant, Lemon,  
Carise, &c., 10  
Macarons, Trade Mark "Groux,"

Jne. 3, Paris per lb., 16  
Large assortment of French Pre-  
serves, viz., Vegetables, Pates  
Frois Gras, &c., &c.

Beet Leaf Sugar, per lb., 16  
Crushed do., per tin of 25 lbs., 4.50  
French Butter, in tins of 6 lbs., per  
tin, 3

French Butter, in bottles of 1 lb.,  
per bottle, 1  
Chocolate, (Monier) 1st quality, per  
lb., 7.5  
do., &c., &c.

HOICE BALDWIN APPLES, 40.00  
PER DOZEN.

Chop Min,  
Pagoda Anchorage,  
FOOCHOW,

FOOCHOW, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.

W<sup>1</sup>TH reference to the above, the  
business hitherto carried on by

H. J. DRING, Esq. at FOOCHOW will be  
conducted by the Undersigned.

J. C. SAUNDERS,

Chop Min,

Pagoda Anchorage,

FOOCHOW,

FOOCHOW, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.

F. SAUNDERS will undertake the Business

of my Marine Surveying at this port.

H. J. DRING,  
Marine Surveyor.

FOOCHOW, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.

W<sup>1</sup>TH reference to the above, the  
business hitherto carried on by

H. J. DRING, Esq. at FOOCHOW will be  
conducted by the Undersigned.

J. C. SAUNDERS,

Chop Min,

Pagoda Anchorage,

FOOCHOW,

FOOCHOW, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.

W<sup>1</sup>TH reference to the above, the  
business hitherto carried on by

H. J. DRING, Esq. at FOOCHOW will be  
conducted by the Undersigned.

J. C. SAUNDERS,

Chop Min,

Pagoda Anchorage,

FOOCHOW,

FOOCHOW, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.

W<sup>1</sup>TH reference to the above, the  
business hitherto carried on by

H. J. DRING, Esq. at FOOCHOW will be  
conducted by the Undersigned.

J. C. SAUNDERS,

Chop Min,

Pagoda Anchorage,

FOOCHOW,

FOOCHOW, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.

W<sup>1</sup>TH reference to the above, the  
business hitherto carried on by

H. J. DRING, Esq. at FOOCHOW will be  
conducted by the Undersigned.

J. C. SAUNDERS,

ICES ON SUNDAYS  
NGKONG.—Morning, 11 A.M.; Col-  
noon 5 o'clock.—Rev.  
Minister, Rev. D. B.  
service, 11 A.M.; Even-

SION. CHAPEL.—(Ser-  
Morning 10 o'clock.—  
Rev. Lo Sam Yuen,  
The same.—  
CATHEDRAL.—Welling-  
ton, T. Raimondi, P. P.  
ing, at 5.30, 1st Mass;  
Service in English, by  
John; 7, 3rd Mass;  
Sermon in Portuguese;  
in the afternoon, at 1,  
by the Rev. S. Chu; at  
Portuguese; 6, Benedic-

CHURCH.—Service in  
the Chapel at 7, Mass with  
the Rev. F. Yaw,  
Catholic Reformatory,  
J. Vigno. Service at

NO. HOUSE.—Service in  
the Chapel at half past ten A.M., in  
the Foundling House,

Evening Service, at  
Beach, M.A.

SYNAGOGUE.—Queen's  
Vicinity at 4 p.m. every

CHINA MAIL.

TODAY, JULY 4, 1868.

OREA.

lished in another copy  
of the Korean Intend-  
the Commander of the  
Intend, throws a new and  
the case of the General  
not in any degree in-  
volved we have so often  
hough investigation into  
ording to the Korean  
mander of the vessel,  
re as a Frenchman  
mpted to force his way  
capital, and being ob-  
over the Korean "Ad-  
sent to prohibit his  
both at his determina-  
way, and the capture of  
rs, the natives rose in  
the fight which ensued  
the General Sherman  
ng the hull with all on  
Indian fable respecting  
es man capturing the  
d us, that, just as the  
aken by the biped and  
ely to differ materially,  
French accounts are  
from very different  
is sufficient known of  
edings previous and  
e supposed capture of  
massacre of its crew and  
tify the belief that the  
given are substantially  
at the idea of a foreign  
navigate the water of  
without their consent,  
pon the intruders and  
ir lives—whether by  
y the explosion of the  
ourse uncertain. Even  
ount the matter resolves  
le question of whether  
the General Sherman  
the fact that she was in

adhere to the text of  
international law which  
the right of any country to  
use its waters to  
or instance as we should  
of a foreign war ship  
Plymouth, or to the  
Portsmouth harbour—no  
other than that the General Sherman brought  
themselves. But except  
to the times of Bibli-  
es that rightly or wrongly  
assume a right, which  
is given by Providence, to  
sue to their demands,  
demands are not in the  
There is in fact no such  
"it" of an insignificant  
those who choose to visit  
igate its waters. The  
reality enough, and must  
to suit the facts of man-  
But there is the fact in  
therefore be safely asserted  
had no possible right  
the crew of the General  
this granted, the most  
policy to pursue towards  
not so clear. Reprisal  
date, but little likely  
press the Korean mind  
ur civilised superiority.  
hand, it is to be feared  
teach the Koreans that  
ited a fatal blunder may  
for future visitors. We  
some interest the action  
Government upon this  
decide to act in accord-  
policy which has made  
in many parts of the  
in the general interests  
at their ears to the very  
es which the Koreans

may urge for their conduct. It will be  
hard for them to be subjected to the op-  
tion of a heavy fine or the destruction of  
their capital, but it is also hard that  
civilized people should be roasted to  
death, or beheaded, for a mere imprudence.  
And as where one *must* go to the wall,  
the least civilized and least powerful  
must be the victim, few will pass strictures  
upon any acts having for their  
object not merely reprisal for the past  
conduct of the Koreans but a complete  
assurance of safety for future willing or  
unwilling visitors to their little known  
and seldom visited territory.

### LOCAL.

TO-DAY being the anniversary of the Inde-  
pendence of the United States, salutes were  
fired at noon, from the men-of-war in  
harbour, which were also dressed in flags.  
The American Consul held an official re-  
ception during the day at his office in  
Wynyard Street, at which many of the  
leading residents were present.

DURING the firing of the salutes this morn-  
ing, the body of a drowned Malay came to  
the surface. It was taken to the police  
station, where it now awaits an inquest.  
The discharge of heavy guns frequently  
causes the bodies of recently drowned men  
to rise, if fired in the immediate vicinity.

The following is a sketch of the changes  
soon to be introduced into the Harbour  
Master's branch of the Customs service as  
given by the *North China Daily News*—

"There is to be a Marine Department,  
at Peking, which is to supervise all matters  
connected with light-houses, port regula-  
tions, &c. This is to be presided over by  
an officer who is expected to arrive, shortly,  
from England. Three divisional Inspectors  
are to be appointed under him. M. Vigier  
will have charge of the Northern Division,  
which will include Chefoo (his Head-  
quarters), Tientsin, and Newchwang; Mr.  
Hockly will have charge of the Southern  
Division, which will include Foochow (his  
Head-quarters), Amoy, and Swatow. Each  
port is, we believe, to have also a Harbour  
Master. We hope, that, under the new  
system, steps will be taken to remedy the  
existing want, in every direction, of light-  
houses and buoys."

By a paragraph in the same paper we learn  
that the wreck of the *Baroness* was resold by  
her original purchaser for Taels 100;  
but a notice in a subsequent issue says that  
it was again resold for 220 Taels.

### SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.  
(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE.)

JULY 4, 1868.

The Chief Justice and the Attorney General  
having had some conversation touching  
upon the form observed in the information  
the following Jury was sworn—

MESSRS. JOHN ROACH, J. B. MORRIS, A. M.  
DA SILVA, J. F. DE COSTA, T. HOWARD, THOS.  
MORGAN, and J. RICKETTS.

PIRACY AND ENDANGERING LIFE.

Chui A-tai, Chui Tai A-tai, and Chun  
Asai, were placed at the bar and charged  
by the Attorney General with piracy on the  
high seas, under three counts. This case  
(which is probably the last case which comes  
under the old rule of procedure) it may be  
remembered, was particularly tried in our  
Police columns only a few days ago. The  
facts are these: On the 24th of May last  
a boat was attacked, while on her way from  
Ki-chak to West Coast, by a pilot boat  
registered as No. 166, in which were the  
prisoners at the bar. A second boat, which  
seemed to be in league with that of the  
prisoners, was the boat which boarded and  
committed the actual piracy; but the pirates  
had the prisoners' boat fired loaded muskets at  
the trading boat, and called upon the traders to  
stop. In this manner the Attorney General  
connected the prisoners with the piracy,  
and the endangering of the lives of the  
attacked crew, adding that he expected to  
prove it. Mr. Haydar, instructed by Mr.  
Gaskell, appeared for the prisoners.

WITNESSES were then called for the defense,  
to prove that the prisoners were in Harbor  
on the 23rd.

His Lordship was summing up when we  
went to press.

### NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

There is but little news to hand by the  
latest files. We extract the most interest-  
ing paragraphs—

(*N. C. Herald*.)

We are glad to learn from our Tientsin  
correspondent's letter, that the Chinese  
Government have at length determined on  
employing Mongol cavalry to cope with the  
mounted hordes of rebels who are devastating  
the northern provinces. It remains  
to be seen whether Li Hung-chang will  
act, quietly, the order to retire his  
viceroyalty.

We hear that a complimentary dinner is  
to be given to Mr. Winchester, H. B. M.  
Consul at this port, before his approaching  
departure for Europe.

We are glad to say that two of the  
threatened libel cases are got rid of. That  
brought by Mr. Stevens against the *Recorder*  
was dismissed on the preliminary hearing;  
and Mr. Tarrant's application to appeal  
against the Magistrate's dismissal of his  
case against the *Daily News*, has been  
rejected.

An American subject has been fined \$50  
for locking up, in his godown, a coolie who  
was caught thieving in his premises. The  
act was, of course, illegal. He ought, as  
the stereotyped phrase goes, to have taken  
the culprit before the proper tribunal. But  
the punishments inflicted by the American  
Court are so absurdly inadequate, that it is  
simply waste of time to go before it.

The principal feature of identification by  
the second witness was, that he had ob-  
served the number 166 painted in Chinese  
on the bow of prisoners' boat when they first  
commenced the attack. This witness, how-  
ever, further identified the second prisoner,  
when he asserted had steered the prisoners'  
boat when the attack was made; that the  
identification was made on board the Police  
Chop, while the prisoner was placed amongst  
twenty or thirty leongkongs dressed in police  
dress. He likewise recognised the third  
prisoner as one of the crew of Boat 166,  
after he took of the police clothes.

The cross-examination for the defence of  
this and the previous witness, which bore  
mainly upon the question of identity, did  
not result in much.

The third witness, also one of the crew  
of the prosecuting boat, gave evidence very  
similar to that formerly given; he also  
identified the first and second prisoners.  
He gave as a reason for not having thrown  
pottery, or offered any resistance whatever,  
to the second boat, that it was too well  
armed.

Inspector Daly, who was next called,  
stated that, upon information received, he  
went on board Pilot Boat No. 166, on  
which he found the three prisoners and a  
boy. On board he also found a silver  
lance, a telescope, and two muskets. No.  
166 was painted on each side of the bow,  
where Ta. 60,000 or 60,000 were at stake,  
to be rightly or wrongly confiscated. There

prisoners as having been on board the first  
attacking junk. On the 25th, he went on  
board the gunboat *Algerine*, and went in  
search of Pilot Boat 166, although all the  
time she was lying in the Harbor; but the  
reason was that he was under the impression  
that she was fishing junk No. 166.

A Chinese clerk from the Harbor Master's

department appeared to prove from the  
official books that No. 166 pilot boat left on  
the 9th of May and arrived from sea on  
the 25th. The boat, however, came from  
the sea on the 24th.

This having closed the case for the Crown,  
Mr. Haydar addressed the Jury for the  
prisoners. The learned counsel began by  
saying that a more disconnected story had  
never been before submitted to a jury; and  
the Crown actually sought to bring home to  
the poor unfortunate prisoners a charge of  
a charge of piracy committed when the boat  
had got out of sight altogether.

What theory could possibly be put to-  
gether to sustain so remarkable a charge  
that he could scarcely say, unless that the  
prisoners' junk had been playing the part  
of the jackal to the other junk who actually  
committed the piracy alleged. But even  
then this is the case, it would be incom-  
prehensible why the prisoners' junk ever  
appeared at all. If their part had been  
simply to point out to their big brother  
what might be pirates, why should they  
keep following so long a time, fire muskets  
and otherwise attract attention? The more  
likely theory was that the first junk (they  
indeed having been there at all) ran to get  
information from the trading junk, and in  
the sight of the pirates junk, she turned  
out and off in trepidation, to escape capture;  
while the presenting junk, not knowing the  
intention of the runaway junk, would naturally mistake her neutral  
intention. Mr. Haydar next addressed  
himself to the numerous discrepancies  
of the witnesses, as shown in the  
light of the Magistrate's depositions.  
From these, as well as from the various  
aburd deductions which followed the theory  
of piratical intentions on the part of the  
prisoners, the learned counsel called upon  
the jury to disbelieve the statements of the  
witnesses for the Crown. The assembly of  
Mr. Daly's lokoongs on board the Police  
Chop, Mr. Haydar called upon the Jury to  
look upon as a trap to catch the poor innocent  
men, because they could never look like  
loongkongs without a drill as such. With  
two old muskets and 4 lb. of powder, it was  
not at all likely that the vessel would have  
inured such risk as they are alleged  
to have done. But that this junk was  
not the same junk at all, was quite  
clear, for he would bring witnesses to prove  
that the prisoners' pilot boat was in Hong-  
kong Harbor on the 23rd of May. Touching  
the mistake made by Mr. Daly, in going  
on board the gun-boat *Algerine* without  
having troubled himself to learn anything  
about the boat he wished to capture, the  
learned counsel stated that it was clear that  
Her Majesty's gun-boats were at the mercy  
of a most peculiar set of men. It was either  
most incredible negligence on Inspector  
Daly's part, or the present case was a great  
fabrication. Mr. Haydar remarked both  
strongly and humorously on the man-  
oeuvre which Inspector Daly perpetrated on  
board the Police Chop, and said that the  
recognition thus obtained was not worth  
anything at all; he would look dressed up  
in the manner how they would dress up  
as a sergeant of marines, and whether they  
would not betray the cunning trick by their  
manner looks, if not by their ill-fitting  
garments. Altogether the story of the prosecu-  
tion was the most fabulous or fictitious one,  
and he asked with confidence for a verdict  
of acquittal for all three prisoners.

Witnesses were then called for the defense,  
to prove that the prisoners were in Harbor  
on the 23rd.

His Lordship was summing up when we  
went to press.

### NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

There is but little news to hand by the  
latest files. We extract the most interest-  
ing paragraphs—

(*N. C. Herald*.)

We are glad to learn from our Tientsin  
correspondent's letter, that the Chinese  
Government have at length determined on  
employing Mongol cavalry to cope with the  
mounted hordes of rebels who are devastating  
the northern provinces. It remains  
to be seen whether Li Hung-chang will

act, quietly, the order to retire his  
viceroyalty.

We hear that a complimentary dinner is  
to be given to Mr. Winchester, H. B. M.  
Consul at this port, before his approaching  
departure for Europe.

We are glad to say that two of the  
threatened libel cases are got rid of. That  
brought by Mr. Stevens against the *Recorder*  
was dismissed on the preliminary hearing;  
and Mr. Tarrant's application to appeal  
against the Magistrate's dismissal of his  
case against the *Daily News*, has been  
rejected.

An American subject has been fined \$50  
for locking up, in his godown, a coolie who  
was caught thieving in his premises. The  
act was, of course, illegal. He ought, as  
the stereotyped phrase goes, to have taken  
the culprit before the proper tribunal. But  
the punishments inflicted by the American  
Court are so absurdly inadequate, that it is  
simply waste of time to go before it.

The principal feature of identification by  
the second witness was, that he had ob-  
served the number 166 painted in Chinese  
on the bow of prisoners' boat when they first  
commenced the attack. This witness, how-  
ever, further identified the second prisoner,  
when he asserted had steered the prisoners'  
boat when the attack was made; that the  
identification was made on board the Police  
Chop, while the prisoner was placed amongst  
twenty or thirty leongkongs dressed in police  
dress. He likewise recognised the third  
prisoner as one of the crew of Boat 166,  
after he took of the police clothes.

The cross-examination for the defence of  
this and the previous witness, which bore  
mainly upon the question of identity, did  
not result in much.

The third witness, also one of the crew  
of the prosecuting boat, gave evidence very  
similar to that formerly given; he also  
identified the first and second prisoners.  
He gave as a reason for not having thrown  
pottery, or offered any resistance whatever,  
to the second boat, that it was too well  
armed.

Inspector Daly, who was next called,  
stated that, upon information received, he  
went on board Pilot Boat No. 166, on  
which he found the three prisoners and a  
boy. On board he also found a silver  
lance, a telescope, and two muskets. No.  
166 was painted on each side of the bow,  
where Ta. 60,000 or 60,000 were at stake,  
to be rightly or wrongly confiscated. There

are small and important ports which large  
and valuable vessels frequent, and are the  
latter to be at the mercy of some Consular  
official who has been snugly stowed away  
out of harm's way, when in Shanghai, in a  
similar case, we would submit to our aid  
all the legal knowledge and acumen of the  
bench and the bar. Besides this, an appeal  
often gives time for fuller evidence, and a  
correcter appreciation of the case; and an  
appeal involving confiscation will often prove  
exactly those indefinite probabilities with  
which the non-legal mind has the greatest

difficulty.

But there are even more important  
grounds to the mere odium which is  
incurred, why Mr. Hart should not be allowed  
to take up the position of adviser of  
the Chinese. The advice which he is  
likely to give will not be that most in  
accordance even with their own interests.  
As their paid servant, he is bound to do  
his best to carry out their views, and will  
be quite unable to act upon such high  
ground, as may ultimately tend really to  
ameliorate the condition of the Empire.  
He will teach them how to temporise, but  
not how to advance. Every question that  
arises will be submitted to him on its  
individual basis. "How are we to settle  
this; what will the foreigners do if we  
refuse?" will be the questions asked with  
reference to every suggestion which is made;  
and the answer from Mr. Hart will probably  
amount to advice to temporise and evade,  
and an assurance that whatever the Chinese  
may do, foreigners will not care to go to  
war. Thus, really sound advice will never  
come to Chinese ears. No exhortations to  
make some honest endeavour to effect  
reforms will be given; but mere subtle  
evasions and temporising measures will be  
suggested, until at last the cup of grievances  
be filled, drop by drop, overflowing, and  
difficulties and troubles arise which might  
easily have been avoided, if the Chinese  
had been willing to listen to us.

It is evident that the Chinese are  
not to be won over by the *Delta*, with the Hongkong mails of the 8th

April, passed Messina on the 17th inst., and  
the letters will not be delivered in London  
until 22nd. Parties dwelling in Mac-

auille or Paris who have ample time to  
answer their letters received per *Delta* by  
Thursday, instead of the following Monday:

that is very clear.

The closing of the English mails on Fri-

day afternoon, instead of Saturday morn-  
ing, is also to be deprecated. Friday being

the summing-up day of the city, it involves

much hurry-scurry to get things in train  
for such rapid transmission. The French  
mail is dispatched from London in the

morning; why cannot the English mail be  
similarly dealt with?

### THE APPROACHING ECLIPSE.

(<

## COREA.

The *Recorder* has published, the following translation of an interesting despatch addressed by the Corean authorities to the U. S. *Wachusett*, regarding the *General Sherman* case. It will be seen that the Coreans bring those on board that vessel entirely in fault.

The Intendant of Circuit in the Hwang Hae District, Corea, and Ex-officio Inspector of the Imperial Board of Directors, makes the following reply to the Commander of the steamer *Wachusett*, anchored on our coast of the district of Chang Yuen, viz., that he had examined the Captain's letter of the 18th instant, forwarding a communication which you simply wish to be transmitted to my sovereign, and proposing to wait the reply of the minister of the frontier. The local magistrate of the said place was in duty bound to inform you that the road going and returning would be quite long, and to have treated you with kindness and sincerity, so detaining your honored vessel for a reply. Now, however, before the arrival of the reply, the guests from afar have already departed, so how previously have we offended the rules of propriety and violated true friendly feeling. Aside from the fact that this local magistrate has received a demerit mark, I have prepared a despatch in reply, to be kept in readiness in case your honored vessel should return. And first I beg to state in general as regards the circumstances of this affair, that the legal regulations of this country with reference to the merchandise of a foreign country, driven hither by adverse winds, are that in case the vessel is sound we are to furnish provisions and whatever is needed while waiting for a wind to depart. In case the vessel is not sound, and there is no means of proceeding by sea, then we are to follow their wish in sending an officer to escort them by land to Pekin, which thing has occurred heretofore, not merely once. Such is the course we took upon as in accordance with true benevolence. He who is in heaven above regards the people of neighboring nations just as he does our own. Your worthy communication which I have just received is so exceedingly complimentary as to make us feel quite ashamed. With reference to the affair which transpired last autumn in the Ping Jang river, I would state, that at that time there was a foreign vessel entered the lower waters of the Ping Jang river; and the local magistrate of that place, supposing that the vessel was driven hither by distress of weather, and coming to seek a vessel to tranship to, proceeded to make inquiry into the matter, but the men on board of the vessel became greatly enraged at the messenger, and refused to make any reply, shutting their eyes and lying down at their ease, clearly intending to inflict insult. Our people restrained their anger, and by the most humble address and earnest entreaty found out that they were not driven hither by storms. There was one man named Tasy, calling himself a Frenchman, and another, said to be an Englishman. They said that a large number of French men of war were about to come to this place, and that if the local magistrate would suffer them to open trade with the people it would secure the dispersion of the soldiers of the two countries.

The local magistrate replied, that permission to trade was not a thing which a local magistrate could assume to promise. The man Tasy however refused to regard it, becoming more and more unfeeling and violent. The water in the Ping Jang river is shallow and unfit for running large vessels, but he disregarded this, and every day riding on the tide, went up a few miles further. Our people were specially anxious that the affair should not become serious, and so presented them with rice, meat, vegetables, fruits, fuel, &c., he (i.e. the man Tasy) replied that he would leave the next day, but when the next day came, instead of leaving, they advanced again, evidently intending gradually to push their way to the Provincial city. The Adjutant General of the Provincial city went out in a vessel every day and escorted them, in order to guard against trouble from a collision between those people and ours. One day he threw out grapping irons and ropes and captured the vessel of the Adjutant General, seizing him with his official seal and confining him on board his vessel. In some cases the trading vessels, though met, ran past and fro, they went to pieces with their cannon, carrying off the goods and killing the crew. I do not know to the extent of how many. Far and near all were exceedingly alarmed, and fled in contiguous streams. How extreme was the disgrace of the Adjutant General thus to be seized before hostilities had begun; nevertheless we still resorted only to mild words and earnest entreaty, requesting that the Adjutant General should be given up, but the reply was wait till we enter the city, and we will restore him. This man Tasy could speak Chinese, and was without a match in fierceness and haughtiness, and seemed determined to force his way into the Provincial city, though we did not know what his intentions were. The whole city, including several ten thousands of soldiers and people yielding to their indignant rage came out in a mass to the river and commenced an attack with all their might, intending to rescue the Adjutant General. Several tens of people were killed by the cannon balls, when all becoming infuriated rushed on in a mass, the force of which was irresistible, fire was opened on both sides, and masses of burning wood were sent forth. Finally the powder stored in the said vessel exploded, rending to pieces and sending the black smoke up to the heavens; the vessel was entirely burst up and the men all killed. We do not still know whether this vessel belonged to your honorable country or not. This man Tasy will, of course push his way into the interior of another country and provoked this affair, and examination has to this time failed to discover his object in acting thus. It appeared from your honourable communication that the vessel of our guest is of a different nationality from that obtained by this man Tasy. The beginning and end of this affair cannot simply to this. That your honored country's customs greatly tend to produce propensity in intercourse with others is well known to all the province, as well as to our illustrious neighbour—Ostia. As to what is said in your honored communication about continuing former relations of friendship without any occasion of mutual injury, I will simply say that this affair is but as a particle of autumn dust, not worth to be entertained, as a matter of doubt and solicitude. I now respectfully present this reply, asking you to make all necessary allowances, and for this purpose this reply is made.

A necessary reply addressed to the American Commander.

Fifth year of the Emperor Tung Cho, 12th moon—day.

## CHEFOO.

(*N. C. Herald*.)

Glowing account continues to reach us, of the metallic wealth to Shantung. Instead of dispelling the rich vision disclosed last year in Mr. Williamson's sketch of the province, further enquiry tends more and more to show his accuracy, and to justify his once ridiculed as chimerical, of an active future for Chefoo. There have been two obstacles, hitherto, to a realization of these dreams. Confirmation was wanted of the actual existence of the metallic wealth described, and Official consent to its development. Both difficulties are now nearly overcome. The existence of gold, lead, silver and coal in large quantity has been amply confirmed; and there is every reason to believe that Government will consent to the working of the mines, whenever the Feng-shui can be conquered. A correspondent, describing a recent trip to the gold district, says, "whole country for miles round is auriferous, and deeper digging only is needed to ensure a handsome return." There are traditions of donkey loads being found in single masses, which will be probably clasped with the celebrated accounts of Eldorado; but some Cantonese and Foreigners who are now working on the spot will probably soon give a reliable estimate. We have in our possession a specimen of the dust, causally washed, which is unmatchably pure. The particles are small, but more careful research and deeper digging will no doubt disclose large ones. One great advantage is the proximity of the metallic districts to Chefoo. It is an easy twelve miles from that port to the gold-fields; at five miles only, further, is a mine of argenteous lead from which larger quantities of ore have been lately extracted. The Cantonese who is working it finds great difficulty in getting labour, the mandarin having already swooped on and carried off one whole gang of coolies. Our informant saw certain indications of other mines in the vicinity; so the existence of gold within twelve miles and lead and silver within seventeen miles of Yen-tai, may be taken as an established fact. It is to be sincerely hoped that the Chinese will carry out Tien-kuo's suggestion, that mining by foreigners be permitted, in an unrestricted sense. If they are wise they will do so quickly, and thus secure a guarantee, by Foreign ministers, of responsibility for the doings of their nationals. But in any case, we venture to prophecy that the mines will be in full working before this time next year—if without the sanction of the Government, the latter will probably get a rude lesson at the messenger, and refused to make any reply, shutting their eyes and lying down at their ease, clearly intending to inflict insult. Our people restrained their anger, and by the most humble address and earnest entreaty found out that they were not driven hither by storms. There was one man named Tasy, calling himself a Frenchman, and another, said to be an Englishman. They said that a large number of French men of war were about to come to this place, and that if the local magistrate would suffer them to open trade with the people it would secure the dispersion of the soldiers of the two countries.

The local magistrate replied, that permission to trade was not a thing which a local magistrate could assume to promise. The man Tasy however refused to regard it, becoming more and more unfeeling and violent. The water in the Ping Jang river is shallow and unfit for running large vessels, but he disregarded this, and every day riding on the tide, went up a few miles further. Our people were specially anxious that the affair should not become serious, and so presented them with rice, meat, vegetables, fruits, fuel, &c., he (i.e. the man Tasy) replied that he would leave the next day, but when the next day came, instead of leaving, they advanced again, evidently intending gradually to push their way to the Provincial city. The Adjutant General of the Provincial city went out in a vessel every day and escorted them, in order to guard against trouble from a collision between those people and ours. One day he threw out grapping irons and ropes and captured the vessel of the Adjutant General, seizing him with his official seal and confining him on board his vessel. In some cases the trading vessels, though met, ran past and fro, they went to pieces with their cannon, carrying off the goods and killing the crew. I do not know to the extent of how many. Far and near all were exceedingly alarmed, and fled in contiguous streams. How extreme was the disgrace of the Adjutant General thus to be seized before hostilities had begun; nevertheless we still resorted only to mild words and earnest entreaty, requesting that the Adjutant General should be given up, but the reply was wait till we enter the city, and we will restore him. This man Tasy could speak Chinese, and was without a match in fierceness and haughtiness, and seemed determined to force his way into the Provincial city, though we did not know what his intentions were. The whole city, including several ten thousands of soldiers and people yielding to their indignant rage came out in a mass to the river and commenced an attack with all their might, intending to rescue the Adjutant General. Several tens of people were killed by the cannon balls, when all becoming infuriated rushed on in a mass, the force of which was irresistible, fire was opened on both sides, and masses of burning wood were sent forth. Finally the powder stored in the said vessel exploded, rending to pieces and sending the black smoke up to the heavens; the vessel was entirely burst up and the men all killed. We do not still know whether this vessel belonged to your honorable country or not. This man Tasy will, of course push his way into the interior of another country and provoked this affair, and examination has to this time failed to discover his object in acting thus. It appeared from your honourable communication that the vessel of our guest is of a different nationality from that obtained by this man Tasy. The beginning and end of this affair cannot simply to this. That your honored country's customs greatly tend to produce propensity in intercourse with others is well known to all the province, as well as to our illustrious neighbour—Ostia. As to what is said in your honored communication about continuing former relations of friendship without any occasion of mutual injury, I will simply say that this affair is but as a particle of autumn dust, not worth to be entertained, as a matter of doubt and solicitude. I now respectfully present this reply, asking you to make all necessary allowances, and for this purpose this reply is made.

A necessary reply addressed to the American Commander.

Fifth year of the Emperor Tung Cho, 12th moon—day.

Chindwara and Mooltye; the Lambadies, a sort of mongrel Rajpoots, the Moohies, the Jogeess and Moorees and Hindoos of a low grade. Other two tribes, the Hawassee and the Muttyes, are Brahmins wearing the sacred thread and living in puzzle houses, a distinction forbidden to the lower orders. Their high priest is called the Blugwander, and is regarded as a divinity. He has no fixed residence, but moves about according to his fancy. Like a true Bohemian priest he neither encumbers himself, nor taxes the patience of his supporters, by attaching to himself a crowd of disciples. The office is hereditary, as long as it does not interfere with the Salle law, and the birth of a son is immediately followed by the death of the father. When the priest receives the news of the birth he performs his ablutions in public and drains a bowl of milk containing some potent poison, then retires to his house and passes away in sleep, his worshippers never suspecting that this death takes place otherwise than naturally. There are some other priests revered by certain castes of Brinjaries, of equal sanctity though of less power, than the Blugwander, the only one of whom deserving of notice is Nursing Blugut. Although held in less veneration than his followers, Nursing Blugut is the most important of them all and drives a thriving trade on the credulity of the people. The deity to whom he devotes himself is a sort of Hindoo Bacchus, represented by a silver god riding a tiger whom she was subjected, by her magic power. Her priest is the head magician or medicine-man of the race, potent in all of them, and drives a silver chariot. One is not the less a soldier for being a man, and Sir Robert is an instance of it. Most assuredly, he is not the person who would ever have allowed these words to escape him. "In a battle unities are all—nothing." What was particularly and most justly remarked in his conduct of the Abyssinian expedition was his carelessness of the lives of the soldiers intrusted to him, the care which he took of their comfort, and his foresight, proved by this fact, that the army of or the fall of Magdala had provisions for three months. But that prudence did not hinder him from displaying singular vigour, and the firmness which he required in circumstances where he differed in opinion from those around him, and where it was fortunate for England that his authority as commander-in-chief caused the superiority of his judgment to prevail." M. Louis Blanc says he means on a future occasion to tell what he thinks "on the origin of the enterprise, the circumstances which rendered it necessary, and the character which in his judgment the justices of history will assign to it."

A great many ingenious minds appear to have been much exercised by Archbishop Whately's riddle as to who first heard the sound of boots upon the stairs of the Ark, and the suggested reply that

He heard it first who went before  
Two pairs of soles and heels.

Here are two comments on the answer:

As Father Nosh knew well how  
Fish out of water feel.  
It seems most likely that the Ark  
Had neither sole nor heel.

Think yet again; it will be seen,  
With water out and none within,  
A boisterous errand 'twould have been,  
For soles or heels to enter in.

HOPE AND GRIEVE'S APPRENTICESHIP TO THE PRINTING TRADE.—In the last number of Mr. Greeley's autobiography in the *Leading*, he gives the following account of his four years' apprenticeship in a printing office at Poulton, Vt., the agreement being that he should serve six months for his board, and after that have \$40 a year and his board.—"The organization and management of our establishment were vicious; for an apprenticeship should have one master, and I had a succession of them; and often two or three at once. First, our editor left us; next the company broke up or broke down, as any one might have known it would; and a mercantile firm in the village became owners and managers of the concern; and we had a succession of editors and of printers. These changes enabled us to demand and receive a more liberal allowance for the later years of my apprenticeship; but the office was too hasty ruled for the most part, and as to instruction, every one had perfect liberty to learn what he could. In fact, as but two, or at the most three persons, were employed in the printing department, it would have puzzled an apprentice to avoid a practical knowledge of whatever was done. There is not but there a year before my hands were blistered and my back maimed by working off the very considerable edition of the paper on an old-fashioned, two-pull Ramage (wooden) press—a task beyond my boyish strength—and I can scarcely recall a day wherein we were not hurried by our work. I would not imply that I worked too hard—yet I think few apprentices work more steadily and faithfully than I did throughout the four years and over of my stay in Poulton. While at home I had always been allowed a day's fishing, at least once a month in spring and summer, and I once went hunting; but I never fished, nor hunted nor attended a school, as but to instruction, every one had perfect liberty to learn what he could. In fact, as but two, or at the most three persons, were employed in the printing department, it would have puzzled an apprentice to avoid a practical knowledge of whatever was done. There is not but there a year before my hands were blistered and my back maimed by working off the very considerable edition of the paper on an old-fashioned, two-pull Ramage (wooden) press—a task beyond my boyish strength—and I can scarcely recall a day wherein we were not hurried by our work. I would not imply that I worked too hard—yet I think few apprentices work more steadily and faithfully than I did throughout the four years and over of my stay in Poulton. While at home I had always been allowed a day's fishing, at least once a month in spring and summer, and I once went hunting; but I never fished, nor hunted nor attended a school, as but to instruction, every one had perfect liberty to learn what he could. In fact, as but two, or at the most three persons, were employed in the printing department, it would have puzzled an apprentice to avoid a practical knowledge of whatever was done. There is not but there a year before my hands were blistered and my back maimed by working off the very considerable edition of the paper on an old-fashioned, two-pull Ramage (wooden) press—a task beyond my boyish strength—and I can scarcely recall a day wherein we were not hurried by our work. I would not imply that I worked too hard—yet I think few apprentices work more steadily and faithfully than I did throughout the four years and over of my stay in Poulton. While at home I had always been allowed a day's fishing, at least once a month in spring and summer, and I once went hunting; but I never fished, nor hunted nor attended a school, as but to instruction, every one had perfect liberty to learn what he could. In fact, as but two, or at the most three persons, were employed in the printing department, it would have puzzled an apprentice to avoid a practical knowledge of whatever was done. There is not but there a year before my hands were blistered and my back maimed by working off the very considerable edition of the paper on an old-fashioned, two-pull Ramage (wooden) press—a task beyond my boyish strength—and I can scarcely recall a day wherein we were not hurried by our work. I would not imply that I worked too hard—yet I think few apprentices work more steadily and faithfully than I did throughout the four years and over of my stay in Poulton. While at home I had always been allowed a day's fishing, at least once a month in spring and summer, and I once went hunting; but I never fished, nor hunted nor attended a school, as but to instruction, every one had perfect liberty to learn what he could. In fact, as but two, or at the most three persons, were employed in the printing department, it would have puzzled an apprentice to avoid a practical knowledge of whatever was done. There is not but there a year before my hands were blistered and my back maimed by working off the very considerable edition of the paper on an old-fashioned, two-pull Ramage (wooden) press—a task beyond my boyish strength—and I can scarcely recall a day wherein we were not hurried by our work. I would not imply that I worked too hard—yet I think few apprentices work more steadily and faithfully than I did throughout the four years and over of my stay in Poulton. While at home I had always been allowed a day's fishing, at least once a month in spring and summer, and I once went hunting; but I never fished, nor hunted nor attended a school, as but to instruction, every one had perfect liberty to learn what he could. In fact, as but two, or at the most three persons, were employed in the printing department, it would have puzzled an apprentice to avoid a practical knowledge of whatever was done. There is not but there a year before my hands were blistered and my back maimed by working off the very considerable edition of the paper on an old-fashioned, two-pull Ramage (wooden) press—a task beyond my boyish strength—and I can scarcely recall a day wherein we were not hurried by our work. I would not imply that I worked too hard—yet I think few apprentices work more steadily and faithfully than I did throughout the four years and over of my stay in Poulton. While at home I had always been allowed a day's fishing, at least once a month in spring and summer, and I once went hunting; but I never fished, nor hunted nor attended a school, as but to instruction, every one had perfect liberty to learn what he could. In fact, as but two, or at the most three persons, were employed in the printing department, it would have puzzled an apprentice to avoid a practical knowledge of whatever was done. There is not but there a year before my hands were blistered and my back maimed by working off the very considerable edition of the paper on an old-fashioned, two-pull Ramage (wooden) press—a task beyond my boyish strength—and I can scarcely recall a day wherein we were not hurried by our work. I would not imply that I worked too hard—yet I think few apprentices work more steadily and faithfully than I did throughout the four years and over of my stay in Poulton. While at home I had always been allowed a day's fishing, at least once a month in spring and summer, and I once went hunting; but I never fished, nor hunted nor attended a school, as but to instruction, every one had perfect liberty to learn what he could. In fact, as but two, or at the most three persons, were employed in the printing department, it would have puzzled an apprentice to avoid a practical knowledge of whatever was done. There is not but there a year before my hands were blistered and my back maimed by working off the very considerable edition of the paper on an old-fashioned, two-pull Ramage (wooden) press—a task beyond my boyish strength—and I can scarcely recall a day wherein we were not hurried by our work. I would not imply that I worked too hard—yet I think few apprentices work more steadily and faithfully than I did throughout the four years and over of my stay in Poulton. While at home I had always been allowed a day's fishing, at least once a month in spring and summer, and I once went hunting; but I never fished, nor hunted nor attended a school, as but to instruction, every one had perfect liberty to learn what he could. In fact, as but two, or at the most three persons, were employed in the printing department, it would have puzzled an apprentice to avoid a practical knowledge of whatever was done. There is not but there a year before my hands were blistered and my back maimed by working off the very considerable edition of the paper on an old-fashioned, two-pull Ramage (wooden) press—a task beyond my boyish strength—and I can scarcely recall a day wherein we were not hurried by our work. I would not imply that I worked too hard—yet I think few apprentices work more steadily and faithfully than I did throughout the four years and over of my stay in Poulton. While at home I had always been allowed a day's fishing, at least once a month in spring and summer, and I once went hunting; but I never fished, nor hunted nor attended a school, as but to instruction, every one had perfect liberty to learn what he could. In fact, as but two, or at the most three persons, were employed in the printing department, it would have puzzled an apprentice to avoid a practical knowledge of whatever was done. There is not but there a year before my hands were blistered and my back maimed by working off the very considerable edition of the paper on an old-fashioned, two-pull Ramage (wooden) press—a task beyond my boyish strength—and I can scarcely recall a day wherein we were not hurried by our work. I would not imply that I worked too hard—yet I think few apprentices work more steadily and faithfully than I did throughout the four years and over of my stay in Poulton. While at home I had always been allowed a day's fishing, at least once a month in spring and summer, and I once went hunting; but I never fished, nor hunted nor attended a school, as but to instruction, every one had perfect liberty to learn what he could. In fact, as but two, or at the most three persons, were employed in the printing department, it would have puzzled an apprentice to avoid a practical knowledge of whatever was done. There is not but there a year before my hands were blistered and my back maimed by working off the very considerable edition of the paper on an old-fashioned, two-pull Ramage (wooden) press—a task beyond my boyish strength—and I can scarcely recall a day wherein we were not hurried by our work. I would not imply that I worked too hard—yet I think few apprentices work more steadily and faithfully than I did throughout the four years and over of my stay in Poulton. While at home I had always been allowed a day's fishing, at least once a month in spring and summer, and I once went hunting; but I never fished, nor hunted nor attended a school, as but to instruction, every one had perfect liberty to learn what he could. In fact, as but two, or at the most three persons, were employed in the printing department, it would have puzzled an apprentice to avoid a practical knowledge of whatever was done. There is not but there a year before my hands were blistered and my back maimed by working off the very considerable edition of the paper on an old-fashioned, two-pull Ramage (wooden) press—a task beyond my boyish strength—and I can scarcely recall a day wherein we were not hurried by our work. I would not imply that I worked too hard—yet I think few apprentices work more steadily and faithfully than I did throughout the four years and over of my stay in Poulton. While at home I had always been allowed a day's fishing, at least once a month in spring and summer, and I once went hunting; but I never fished, nor hunted nor attended a school, as but to instruction, every one had perfect liberty to learn what he could. In fact, as but two, or at the most three persons, were employed in the printing department, it would have puzzled an apprentice to avoid a practical knowledge of whatever was done. There is not but there a year before my hands were blistered and my back maimed by working off the very considerable edition of the paper on an old-fashioned, two-pull Ramage (wooden) press—a task beyond my boyish strength—and I can scarcely recall a day wherein we were not hurried by our work. I would not imply that I worked too hard—yet I think few apprentices work more steadily and faithfully than I did throughout the four years and over of my stay in Poulton. While at home I had always been allowed a day's fishing, at least once a month in spring and summer, and I once went hunting; but I never fished, nor hunted nor attended a school, as but to instruction, every one had perfect liberty to learn what he could. In fact, as but two, or at the most three persons, were employed in the printing department, it would have puzzled an apprentice to avoid a practical knowledge of whatever was done. There is not but there a year before my hands were blistered and my back maimed by working off the very considerable edition of the paper on an old-fashioned, two-pull Ramage (wooden) press—a task beyond my boyish strength—and I can scarcely recall a day wherein we were not hurried by our work. I would not imply that I worked too hard—yet I think few apprentices work more steadily and faithfully than I did throughout the four years and over of my stay in Poulton. While at home I had always been allowed a day's fishing, at least once a month in spring and summer, and I once went hunting; but I never fished, nor hunted nor attended a school, as but to instruction, every one had perfect liberty to learn what he could. In fact, as but two, or at the most three persons, were employed in the printing department, it would have puzzled an apprentice to avoid a practical knowledge of whatever was done. There is not but there a year before my hands were blistered and my back maimed by working off the very considerable edition of the paper on an old-fashioned, two-pull Ramage (wooden) press—a task beyond my boyish strength—and I can scarcely recall a day wherein we were not hurried by our work. I would not imply that I worked too hard—yet I think few apprentices work more steadily and faithfully than I did throughout the four years and over of my stay in Poulton. While at home I had always been allowed a day's fishing, at least once a month in spring and summer, and I once went hunting; but I never fished, nor hunted nor attended a school, as but to instruction, every one had perfect liberty to learn what he could. In fact, as but two, or at the most three persons, were employed in the printing department, it would have puzzled an apprentice to avoid a practical knowledge of whatever was done. There is not but there a year before my hands were blistered and my back maimed by working off the very considerable edition of the paper on an old-fashioned, two-pull Ramage (wooden) press—a task beyond my boyish strength—and I can scarcely recall a day wherein we were not hurried by our work. I would not imply that I worked too hard—yet I think few apprentices work more steadily and faithfully than I did throughout the four years and over of my stay in Poulton. While at home I had always been allowed a day's fishing, at least once a month in spring and summer, and I once went hunting; but I never fished, nor hunted nor attended a school, as but to instruction, every one had perfect liberty to learn what he could. In fact, as but two, or at the most three persons, were employed in the printing department, it would have puzzled an apprentice to avoid a practical knowledge of whatever was done. There is not but there a year before my hands were blistered and my back maimed by working off the very considerable edition of the paper on an old-fashioned, two-pull Ramage (wooden) press—a task beyond my boyish strength—and I can scarcely recall a day wherein we were not hurried by our work. I would not imply that I worked too hard—yet I think few apprentices work more steadily and faithfully than I did throughout the four years and over of my stay in Poulton. While at home I had always been allowed a day's fishing, at least once a month in spring and summer, and I once went hunting; but I never fished, nor hunted nor attended a school, as but to instruction, every one had perfect liberty to learn what he could. In fact,

"	90	70
"	100	90
"	90	70
Pickled "	400	350
Vegetables.		
catty	40	30
" "	12	10
" "	40	30
" "	30	25
" "	40	30
" each	15	12
" catty	15	12
" " "	60	50
" Macao, each	1	1
" Canton, catty	30	25
" " "	15	12
" small bun	15	12
" catty	40	30
" " "	32	30
" " "	50	40
" " "	60	50
" " "	100	50
" box	200	190
" catty	40	30
" " "	50	40
" " "	15	10
" " "	60	50
" " "	13	10
" " "	55	50
" bundle	20	15
" catty	30	20
" " "	30	25
" " "	25	20
" bunch	1	1
" catty	600	575
" " "	40	30
" each	50	40
" " "	50	40
Fruits.		
" catty	160	140
" " "	160	140
" each	160	120
" " "	1	1
" catty	80	50
" " "	100	60
" each	100	90
" " "	70	40
" " "	100	80
" " "	120	110
" " "	1	1
" catty	650	600
" " "	280	270
" " "	400	380
" " "	80	70
" " "	80	70
" " "	140	120
" bundle	80	60
" " "	30	25
" " "	100	80
" " "	200	175
" bottle	500	450
" catty	400	350
" " "	400	350
" " "	100	80
" each	250	240
Ilanaceous.		
" bottle	400	350
" box	500	400
" catty	500	400
" " "	200	170
" bottle	300	260
" catty	80	70
" " "	50	40
" picul	1750	1600
" " "	2000	1800
" catty	80	70
" " "	120	80
" " "	200	175
" " "	100	90
" " "	20	15
" " "	30	25
" " "	200	175
" bottle	340	330
" catty	250	220
" each	15	10
" bottle	300	150
" " "	250	180
" " "	750	700
" picul	4300	4200
" bottle	800	210
" catty	250	220
" " "	300	260
" " "	200	175
" " "	1000	900
" " "	300	260
" " "	16	10
" " "	500	400
" " "	500	300
" each	400	250
" catty	120	110
" stick	1	1
" catty	1	1
" " "	250	240
Colonial.		
" bottle	400	350
" box	500	400
" catty	500	400
" " "	200	170
" bottle	300	260
" catty	80	70
" " "	50	40
" picul	1750	1600
" " "	2000	1800
" catty	80	70
" " "	120	80
" " "	200	175
" bottle	340	330
" catty	250	220
" each	15	10
" bottle	300	150
" " "	250	180
" " "	750	700
" picul	4300	4200
" bottle	800	210
" catty	250	220
" " "	300	260
" " "	200	175
" " "	1000	900
" " "	300	260
" " "	16	10
" " "	500	400
" each	400	250
" catty	120	110
" stick	1	1
" catty	1	1
" " "	250	240
Colonial.		
" bottle	400	350
" box	500	400
" catty	500	400
" " "	200	170
" bottle	300	260
" catty	80	70
" " "	50	40
" picul	1750	1600
" " "	2000	1800
" catty	800	600
" each	400	250
" catty	120	110
" stick	1	1
" catty	1	1
" " "	250	240
Colonial.		
" bottle	400	350
" box	500	400
" catty	500	400
" " "	200	170
" bottle	300	260
" catty	80	70
" " "	50	40
" picul	1750	1600
" " "	2000	1800
" catty	800	600
" each	400	250
" catty	120	110
" stick	1	1
" catty	1	1
" " "	250	240
Colonial.		
" bottle	400	350
" box	500	400
" catty	500	400
" " "	200	170
" bottle	300	260
" catty	80	70
" " "	50	40
" picul	1750	1600
" " "	2000	1800
" catty	800	600
" each	400	250
" catty	120	110
" stick	1	1
" catty	1	1
" " "	250	240
Colonial.		
" bottle	400	350
" box	500	400
" catty	500	400
" " "	200	170
" bottle	300	260
" catty	80	70
" " "	50	40
" picul	1750	1600
" " "	2000	1800
" catty	800	600
" each	400	250
" catty	120	110
" stick	1	1
" catty	1	1
" " "	250	240
Colonial.		
" bottle	400	350
" box	500	400
" catty	500	400
" " "	200	170
" bottle	300	260
" catty	80	70
" " "	50	40
" picul	1750	1600
" " "	2000	1800
" catty	800	600
" each	400	250
" catty	120	110
" stick	1	1
" catty	1	1
" " "	250	240
Colonial.		
" bottle	400	350
" box	500	400
" catty	500	400
" " "	200	170
" bottle	300	260
" catty	80	70
" " "	50	40
" picul	1750	1600
" " "	2000	1800
" catty	800	600
" each	400	250
" catty	120	110
" stick	1	1
" catty	1	1
" " "	250	240
Colonial.		
" bottle	400	350
" box	500	400
" catty	500	400
" " "	200	170
" bottle	300	260
" catty	80	70
" " "	50	40
" picul	1750	1600
" " "	2000	1800
" catty	800	600
" each	400	250
" catty	120	110
" stick	1	1
" catty	1	1
" " "	250	240
Colonial.		
" bottle	400	350
" box	500	400
" catty	500	400
" " "	200	170
" bottle	300	260
" catty	80	70
" " "	50	40
" picul	1750	1600
" " "	2000	1800
" catty	800	600
" each	400	250
" catty	120	110
" stick	1	1
" catty	1	1

